

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence during childhood and adulthood. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (*N = 9,800*) were used to examine the association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression among adolescents. The results showed that exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood was associated with higher rates of self-reported depression. The association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression was stronger for women than for men. These findings suggest that exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood may have a greater impact on the mental health of women than men.

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
530	397.1 350	7/13/2006	SJH
530	391.1	7/13/2006	SJH
SEQ ID NO. 2,83- 85,124,419-421,41		7/13/2006	SJH

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